

Our Dumb Animals.

"WE SPEAK FOR THOSE WHO



CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES."

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."— *Courper.*

Vol. 11.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1879.

No. 11.

A Riddle.

Upon a spacious meadow play
Thousands of sheep, of silv'ry hue;
And as we see them move to-day,
The man most aged saw them too.

They ne'er grow old, and, from a rill
That never dries, their life is drawn;
A shepherd watches o'er them still,
With curv'd and beauteous silver horn.

He drives them out through gates of gold,
And ev'ry night their number counts;
Yet ne'er has lost of all his fold,
One lamb, though oft that path he mounts.

A hound attends him faithfully,
A nimble ram precedes the way;
Canst thou point out that flock to me,
And who the shepherd, canst thou say?
— *Schiller tr. by Bowring.*

ANSWER

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

THOU lead'st them forth through gates of gold,
Dear Shepherd of the starry flock;
Nor hast thou from thy azure fold,
Lost one of all thy num'rous stock.

Creation heard their morning song,
When first God saw that all was good;
And still amid the "mystic throng,"
We stand as once the Patriarchs stood.

The Ewe Lamb.

There is hardly a more affecting parable in the whole Bible, than that in which Nathan administers his stinging rebuke to the guilty king, telling him of the poor man who had nothing, save one little ewe lamb, which he had brought up and nourished, and it grew up together with him and his children, and did eat of his own meat, and drank of his own cup, and lay in his bosom, and was unto him as a daughter. And the rich man took away that poor man's lamb, and dressed it for the traveller that had come to him. And David's anger was greatly kindled against the man, and he said to Nathan, "As the Lord liveth, he that hath done this thing shall surely die, because he had no pity." And Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man"; and it might be said to almost any one of us, in the score of some unkind-

ness or neglect, or want of thought or pity in some way for some dumb creature, *thou art the man.*— *Dr. Putnam.*

Jonathan Chapman, known as Johnny Appleseed.
The New York "Evening Post" has given an interesting account, from a correspondent at Ashland, O., of a man whose memory survives in connection with the apple culture of the West. We copy such parts of the story as will have a special interest for our readers.

The immense apple crop of this part of the State of Ohio during the last season serves to recall the life of its pioneer nurseryman, whose memory is yet green in the minds of many of the oldest settlers. As a hero of endurance that was voluntarily assumed, and of toil the benefits of which could only be reaped by posterity, the name of Jonathan Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, deserves a perpetuity beyond that of a generation of lesser lights passed in the glare and romance of the tomahawk and scalping-knife period. Few men so unpretending have been so extensively useful in their day and generation. The evil that he did, if any, died with him; the good lives after him, bearing annual fruit over an area of one hundred thousand square miles, extending from the Ohio River to the great northern lakes. Many of the best orchards of this and adjoining counties are from trees which had their first growth in his forest nurseries. The writer looks from his window upon long rows of apple-trees transplanted from Johnny's nursery near the old Indian Green Town.

Jonathan Chapman was born in Boston about the year 1775. How he drifted from that point to the wilds of Western Pennsylvania, where he was first known to have indulged his peculiar monomania for the planting of apple-trees in the wilderness, is not known. Caring little for money, and with very limited personal wants, he frequently came into possession, by the sale of trees, of more money than he cared to keep. This he soon disposed of in gifts to some poor family, struggling against misfortunes common to a life on the border, in the purchase of doctrinal books of the Swedenborgian faith for gratuitous distribution, and in the care of aged and infirm horses. This latter charity, indeed, seems to have constituted an important part of his mission. Wherever he saw or heard of an animal being abused, he at once purchased it, and gave it to some more humane farmer, stipulating for its kindly treatment. The severe labors

incident to a rough frontier life often maimed or disabled horses, which, otherwise a burden to their owners, were turned loose to die. Whenever Johnny heard of such an animal he immediately made diligent search for it, and bargaining for its proper care during the winter, led it away in the summer to some rich pasture which he had found in his wandering. In this way he often collected a considerable drove of animals, the convalescent members of which he persistently refused to sell, but readily gave away to such persons as bound themselves solemnly to treat them well.

Upon the same principle he regarded the infliction of pain or death upon any creature as an almost unpardonable sin. His conception of the heinousness of this sin, too, was not limited to the higher forms of life, but extended to the minutest insect, and to its mere disturbance or inconvenience. One cool, autumnal night, while lying by his camp-fire in the woods, he observed that the mosquitoes blew into the flames and were burned. Taking the huge tin dipper which answered the double purpose of cup and mush-pot, from his head, he filled it with water and quenched the fire, remarking afterward, "God forbid that I should build a fire for my comfort which should be the means of destroying any of his creatures!" At another time he made his camp-fire at the end of a hollow log in which he intended to pass the night; but finding it occupied by a bear and her cubs he removed the fire to the other end, and slept in the snow rather than disturb the bears. Walking one morning over a small prairie, he was bitten by a rattlesnake. Sometime afterward a friend inquired of him about the matter. He drew a long sigh and replied: "Poor fellow! he only just touched me, when I, in an ungodly passion, put the heel of my scythe on him, and went home." Again, while assisting in the construction of a road through the woods, a hornet, whose nest had been destroyed in the operation, found lodgement underneath Johnny's shirt. Notwithstanding the fact that he was repeatedly stung by the enraged insect, he removed it with the greatest gentleness. His companions laughingly asked him why he did not kill it, receiving the reply, "It would not be right to kill the poor thing, for it did not intend to hurt me."

Wilt thou draw near the nature of the Gods?
Draw near them then in being merciful:
Sweet Mercy is Nobility's true badge.

—*Shakespeare.*

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

was held in Tremont Temple, Boston, March 25, 1879, at 7½ o'clock. A fine audience of fourteen or fifteen hundred persons gave close attention, frequently showing their sympathy by hearty applause. The interest of the occasion was increased by the services of the excellent Schubert Quartette, of this city, of four male voices. An organ voluntary was played by Mr. W. J. D. Leavitt, from 7 to 7½, while the people were gathering.

Upon the platform were several well-known friends: among whom were Gov. Talbot, Ex-Gov. Rice, Rev. Dr. Bartol of this city, and Dr. Fisher of Providence.

The regular service began with the following chant:

O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all; the earth is full of thy riches!

Thou openest thine hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing.

Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them.

Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God?

But ask now the beasts and they will teach thee: and the fowls of the air, and they shall tell thee:

Or speak to the earth, and it shall teach thee: and the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee.

Who knoweth not in all these, that the hand of the Lord hath wrought this?

In whose hand is the soul of every living thing, and the breath of all mankind.

The eyes of all wait upon thee: and thou givest them their meat in due season.

That thou givest them, they gather; thou openest thine hand, they are filled with good.

The Lord is good to all: and his tender mercies are over all his works.

Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.

A prayer followed, by Rev. Dr. Withrow, of Park Street Church, of this city.

The hymn beginning "Maker of earth, and sea, and sky" was sung to the tune of Wilson, in the Greatorex collection of church music, with admirable expression and effect. George T. Angell, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Society, and Chairman of the meeting, then gave the following address:—

The first anniversary of this society was held in the Boston Music Hall, eleven years ago to-night. Two of the speakers who then addressed the meeting are now on this platform, and two, the Rev. Dr. Kirk and Dr. Shurtleff, the latter then mayor of the city, have crossed the river that separates us from the illimitable future. There were at that time three societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals on the whole American continent. There are now ninety-three societies in the United States and six in the British provinces, and a National American Society, recently formed. The Massachusetts society had then a single prosecuting agent in Boston and about twenty others throughout the State. Thanks to the gifts of many—some of whom are in this audience to-night—it now employs three prosecuting agents constantly, in and about this city, and has four hundred and sixty-five others representing its interests throughout the State. Its officers had then prosecuted a few violators of the law, and investigated something over a hundred cases of cruelty. They have now prosecuted two thousand and seventy-three persons, and investigated, and so far as possible remedied, twenty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six cases of cruelty. Drinking-fountains are placed in our streets; birds and deer on our Common; check-

rein signs at the foot of our hills; thousands of our horses driven without check-reins or blinders; extra horses to aid in drawing our horse cars; horse-car horses worked only six days in the week, where they used to be worked seven; the great dog-fighter of the State has been driven out, one of his principal survivors fined \$250, and others smaller amounts, and dog-fighting and cock-fighting have been substantially stopped in Massachusetts. Men are now employed to kill our old and disabled animals in a merciful manner, and prizes have been distributed by the Governor, in Music Hall, to pupils of our public schools who had written the best compositions on kindness to animals. These are some of the fruits of the society's work since its first anniversary. There was then one paper in America devoted to the protection of animals, the first of its kind in the world. There are now five. We had then only commenced the circulation of our humane literature. You will find it now in California and Oregon. You will find it in France, Spain, Germany and other European countries. You will find it in Algiers, Calcutta and Australia. It has been the boast and glory of Englishmen that the drum of England beats round the world. It may well be the boast and glory of New England that through this humane literature, carried not only wherever the English tongue is spoken, but into and through the languages of many nations, the heart of Massachusetts beats round the world.

If any man believes the millennium a myth, and the time of peace on earth and good-will to men, foretold by prophets and heard by shepherds, as we are told, on the plains of Judea, will never come, let him look at the events of the past fifty years:—the suppression of the slave trade; the abolition of slavery; the growth of free government; the elevation of labor; the coming up of woman toward equal rights with man, and now the higher protection given to dumb beasts than was granted to colored men less than twenty years ago. Less than twenty years ago three millions of men, women and children in this country were bought and sold as cattle, and the whitest man or woman amongst them escaping from slavery to Massachusetts was liable to be sent back in handcuffs. To-night Frederick Douglass is United States marshal of the District of Columbia, and we have met, Protestant and Roman Catholic, orthodox and heterodox, men of the widest difference in political party and religious faith, to aid in protecting dumb beasts from cruelty. What may we not expect in the next twenty years?

It is proper that I should state on this occasion that what has been accomplished by this society has been accomplished at an annual expenditure of only about one-half of one per cent. of the amount annually expended by the organized charitable societies of this Commonwealth; or, in other words, of the sums annually expended by the organized charitable societies of Massachusetts, about ninety-nine and a half per cent. is paid directly for the benefit of human beings; and only about one-half of one per cent for the protection of our great animal population and the circulation of our humane publications. It is proper that I should also state that the millennium has not yet come. So long as, in spite of our best efforts, animals are transported over our railroads thousands of miles, jammed in cattle cars, carried for days without food, water or rest, hundreds of thousands annually dying on the passage, and other hundreds of thousands coming out almost dead; so long as existing forms of cruelty prevail in our slaughter-houses and cattle markets; so long as thousands of animals are kept without sufficient food in winter; so long as our old, lame and worn-out horses are subjected to cruel treatment; so long as thousands of children are growing up in our cities and towns fond of brutal sports and regardless of the rights of weaker creatures—so long will there be work for all who are willing to work and use for all that may be given to this organization. The question may be asked, how it has been hitherto supported? I answer by the voluntary gifts of its friends. Some have given

largely, others freely in proportion to their means. The society's expenses last year, not including several hundreds of dollars paid by the directors out of their own pockets, were \$10,700.34; its income from regular sources was \$4,637.85, and from the large gifts of a few of its friends, \$8,056; thus making its whole income for the year, \$12,687.85. As the humane sentiment of Massachusetts shall grow, these gifts will increase, and the society's usefulness will be extended.

I have infinite faith in the ultimate triumph of humane principles. I do not expect the lion and the lamb will literally lie down together and a little child lead them, either in this generation or the next. But I do expect the time will come, either in this generation or the next, when teachers in our public schools will instruct children to be kind to animals; when hundreds of thousands of those children will think it more noble and chivalrous to protect the weaker forms of life than to injure and destroy them; when sailors engaged in our seal fisheries will cease to kill mother seals and leave the young to die of starvation; and summer tourists passing over railroads on our Western prairies, and winter tourists passing on steamers up and down the rivers of the South, will no longer attempt to wound or kill every living creature that comes within reach of their guns. Our doctrine is, that every harmless animal has a right to live and enjoy life so long as it is harmless and not required for human food; and that when it is required for human food, then its life should be taken in the most merciful manner. Our doctrine is, that every kind act to every harmless living creature makes the doer of it more kind, and every cruel act makes the doer of it more cruel. We believe if a boy is brought up to disregard, in his boyhood, the lives and sufferings of the lower intelligences, he will be quite likely in manhood to disregard the lives and sufferings of the higher. And so we are striving, by every means in our power, to humanely educate the children of this Commonwealth. For this we print our monthly paper, and send it over the State; for this we circulate our humane literature; for this we offered prizes to the children in all our schools for the best compositions on kindness to animals; for this nearly two thousand ladies of Massachusetts served on our last fair and raised for us over twenty thousand dollars, and, in two fairs, more than forty thousand dollars. We want to teach the youth of this State to be merciful, because we believe it to be for the highest interests of the State as well as their own, that they should be so taught. We believe they will become better citizens, less likely to engage in riots and bloodshed, and more likely in a just cause to fight bravely, because they will have keener perceptions of right and wrong.

I read last evening of Charles Peace, the notorious English murderer. He began life in a menagerie. His father was a keeper and tamer of wild animals. By the force of such an education his entire life became so bad, so brutal, that it was denied that he had a single trait of humanity. In contrast, a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts gives one of the incidents of his childhood as follows: I saw a little spotted turtle sunning itself in the shallow water. I lifted the stick in my hand to kill it, but suddenly a voice within me said, it is wrong. I held the uplifted stick till the turtle had vanished from sight, and then hastened home and told the tale to my mother, and asked what it was that told me it was wrong. She took me in her arms and said: "Some men call it conscience, but I call it the voice of God in the soul of man. If you listen and obey it, my child, it will speak clearer and clearer, and always guide you right. If you do not listen, or disobey, it will fade out, little by little, and leave you in the dark without a guide." (Applause.) That child became Theodore Parker, friend of the slave, friend of the friendless. Mistaken, some of us may say, in some of his religious opinions, but a man of all men who stood in the foremost rank of the truest and bravest men in America. Believing in the power of such education we go on, thanking the Supreme

Ruler of the universe, from whom all blessings flow, for what we have been able to accomplish in the past, and hoping to accomplish still greater and more noble results in the future. (Applause.)

Letters were read by Mr. Angell from Bishop Foster and John G. Whittier, expressing their sympathy. Mr. Whittier's was as follows:—

DANVERS, 3D MO., 6TH DAY, 1879.

DEAR FRIEND:—I dare not promise to write anything, as my health does not warrant me in so doing.

I have been obliged to decline all invitations of the kind.

I feel a deep interest in the Society, and so far as I am able shall aid it.

Thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Next followed the hymn by Moore, beginning, "The bird let loose in Eastern skies," &c., which was exquisitely sung to the tune of "Geer."

The second address was by Nathan Appleton, Esq., of this city.

He gave an account of the proceedings of the international congress of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, which met last July in Paris, of which he was a member as the delegate of the Massachusetts Society. Mr. Appleton acknowledged the generous hospitality lavished upon the strangers in Paris, and mentioned the appointment of a committee to influence legislation, which reported a code for the government of societies for P. C. A. International congresses will be held hereafter every two years, and the next will be in Brussels in 1880. The Paris congress advised the adoption of a badge and travelling card, in order that any member travelling in a foreign land might be known as such, and be able also to make complaint to the proper authority of any case of abuse that met his observation. Mr. Appleton quoted from the "appeals" and the "code" adopted, such as that the killing of animals in places accessible to the public gaze should be forbidden, and that children less than fifteen years old should not be allowed to enter such places: That animals should be put to death by expert men, by means of Bruneau's apparatus, until that shall be replaced by an apparatus considered more perfect: That animals employed in war ought to be taken more care of, and if their wounds and sufferings make it necessary to kill them, it should be done by military veterinarians: That military veterinarians should be guaranteed a protection similar to that which the Convention of Geneva conferred on military surgeons: That every railway car made to transport animals should be furnished with troughs and cribs to hold the necessary food and water: That heads of institutions shall see that the children confided to their care are made familiar with the moral ideas which the Union for the Protection of Animals propagates, with the double view of an intelligent economy, and of the development of the sentiment of humanity: That animals transported by sea shall be protected from bad treatment by the agents of the national power under whose flag they travel, and also by all members of the Union for the Protection of Animals: That the operations of vivisection are allowed only to physicians, or veterinarians, and only in places devoted to study: That all spectacles, or games, such as bull-baiting, cock-fighting, pigeon shooting, &c., in which an animal is tortured, wounded, or put in danger of being so, are forbidden: That railway companies and common carriers shall be responsible for infringements of the law, which limits the weight or number of animals to be carried, when the drover shall have exceeded the limits fixed by the companies, or the carriers in their schedules of prices. It was decided that the punishment for cruelty to animals should be a fine of from five to five hundred francs and imprisonment of from one day to three months. It was felt, he said, that every country needed reform sadly. The greatest question now before the coun-

try in this connection is that of transporting and slaughtering animals. Mr. Appleton referred to the bill now before Congress, in relation to the transportation of cattle as an important measure, and hoped that it would soon become a law, and also that some law should soon be passed to do away with the barbarities of the slaughter-house. He commended the Massachusetts Society for what it had done and proposed to do, and said he believed that the work of the people connected with it would be of incalculable benefit to society. The Massachusetts Society, Mr. Appleton said, has a great reputation in Europe. (Applause.)

John Boyle O'Reilly, Esq., one of the directors of the Massachusetts Society, followed with a poem, which he read with great feeling, and, at its conclusion, was heartily applauded.

"DYING IN HARNESS."

Only a fallen horse, stretched out there on the road,
Stretched in the broken shafts, and crushed by the heavy
load;

Only a fallen horse, and a circle of wondering eyes
Watching the frightened teamster goading the beast to rise.

Hold! for his toil is over—no more labor for him;
See the poor neck outstretched, and the patient eye grow
dim;
See on the friendly stones how peacefully rests the head—
Thinking, if dumb beasts think, how good it is to be dead;
After the weary journey, how restful it is to lie
With the broken shafts and the cruel load—waiting
only to die.

Watchers, he died in harness—died in the shafts and
straps—

Fell, and the burden killed him: one of the day's mishaps—
One of the passing wonders marking the city road—
A toiler dying in harness, heedless of call or goad.

Passers, crowding the pathway, staying your steps awhile,
What is the symbol? Only death—why should we cease
to smile

At death for a beast of burden? On, through the busy
street
That is ever and ever echoing the tread of the hurrying
feet.

What was the sign? A symbol to touch the tireless will?
Does He who taught in parables speak in parables still?
The seed on the rock is wasted—on heedless hearts of
men,

That gather and sow and grasp and lose—labor and
sleep—and then—

Then for the prize!—A crowd in the street of ever-
echoing tread—

The toiler, crushed by the heavy load, is there in his
harness—dead!

The Quartette then sang "Forest Fair," by
Mendelssohn.

The next speaker was Rev. Phillips Brooks, whose own report only could do justice to his high thoughts. The best reports before us give the following outline:—

Mr. Brooks said the principle of the Society appealed most deeply to every good instinct of the human heart. He held it to be true principle, that just so far as men learn the higher uses of life the more mysterious and sacred it will become. In that truth is the secret of the increasing attention bestowed upon the preservation of animal life. When Christianity began, one of the objections raised against it was that the influence of its doctrine of immortal life would be to make the present life be counted as valueless all over the world. But the result has been that more value is placed upon the simple fact of life wherever found. When Christianity was introduced it was said that life would be esteemed cheap if there was the promise of a better spiritual life. But the very reverse is true. The physical life has become more valuable as the spiritual life has become more precious. The more society advances in its

physical aspect, the more it guards the very fact of life, whether in the man or in the brute. In the history of the world these two things advance together. Heroes have gone forth to the battle-field to lay down their lives distinctively for an idea. He believed that when the spiritual life of mankind has made a great advance men will be found who will even lay down their lives for the simple fact of life separated from intellectual or spiritual qualities, for great progress may be expected in the protection of lives which lie underneath our human life. It has always been and always must be that every human reform finds some human instinct waiting at the door to take it up and give it life. This instinct of life is the oldest of all instincts, and the fact that children know how to treat a brute proves that in order to accomplish anything in this reform men must be converted and become as little children. The instincts which came from Eden, which live in the children, are touched in this reform. He rejoiced in what it had done for Boston, because the cities of the world had represented the ideas of the world: Athens, art; Rome, law; Jerusalem, religion; and he hoped the time might come when it might be the boast of this city that the weakest and the humblest animal might walk from one end of it to the other without man, woman or child raising a hand to harm it. When this was accomplished he should be satisfied. This advancing value of life will lead to a still greater protection of the child-life of the city; and in this respect this and kindred societies are becoming a most important agency. It is to be hoped that culture, authority, and devotion will combine to make our city the great city of humanity. The Society should be blessed because it removes shocking sights from the eyes of the children. It also protects the brutal man from his worst passions and teaches man to conquer himself. (Applause.)

Coleridge's lines from the "Ancient Mariner," beginning, "He prayeth well who loveth well," was sung to the tune of a German song.

After which Wendell Phillips, Esq., the peerless orator, was welcomed with great heartiness. He began by giving two incidents in his early life, which drew his attention to the rights of animals, and determined his after course on this question. This he did with such simplicity, force and beauty, that every eye was intently fixed upon him. He said that he was an evidence of the necessity of such a movement as this. The first serious thought which he felt toward the animal creation was awakened by reading of Erskine's indignant refusal to use the word brute—he always saying "mute." The second appeal was made forty years ago, when he shot a plover at Nahant. The glance of the dying bird seemed to ask, "why he, with all his powers and enjoyments, had taken its little life?" He had never forgotten it. It converted him to a sense of broad and ripening justice. He said civilization is the growth of right. We don't own anything, either silver, or gold, or land. We are the trustees, and we should go through the world with a tender respect for the things used. That great principle lies at the bottom of socialism; barbarism is the reverse of it, saying, "Everything was made for my use and enjoyment." Intolerable disregard of every neighbor's right is the characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race. When Wade Hampton attempted the infamous experiment of seeing how many pennies he could save in five years by feeding his slaves on cotton-seed, very few people remarked upon the atrocity of the deed. When the savage has become converted he remembers that he doesn't own his squaw any longer, and lifts her from the condition of a slave to an equality with himself. He has then been himself lifted up to the plane of Christian civilization. We should cultivate the idea that the needless torture of any living thing is to be answered at the great bar. "I would not count among my friends the man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm,"

[Continued on p. 85.]

Our Dumb Animals.

Boston, April, 1879.

The April Paper.

In consequence of the length of the account of the eleventh anniversary meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the annual reports of the Finance Committee and the Secretary of the same Society, our usual variety cannot be given. Even our picture must be kept for May. But we trust that no apology will be considered necessary. Eleventh anniversaries cannot come but once; but if they did, such speeches as were heard at the Tremont Temple, March 25, would always deserve the preference, as often as they appeared. The May number will have the omitted articles, and as great a variety as its space will permit.

Directors' Meeting.

The Directors' monthly meeting for March, was held on the 19th, at 96 Tremont Street, President Angell in the chair.

Present—Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Isagi, Mrs. Lowell, Messrs. George Noyes, Sawyer, Heywood and Firth.

The record for February, as it appeared in O. D. A. for March, was approved.

The cash report for February was read, and referred to the Finance Committee.

The progress by the committee of arrangements for a public meeting on the coming eleventh anniversary of the Society, March 25, was made known.

Statements were made of the defeat of the Society's attempt to get a law authorizing the killing of disabled animals; the committee of agriculture of the House having reported leave to withdraw. On the other hand, the law to suppress pigeon shooting, it was believed, will yet pass, although persistently opposed. Strong regrets were expressed that the law sought in relation to suffering animals had failed, and the determination was made known of renewing the attempt next winter before the next legislature.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

was held on Tuesday morning, March 25, 1879, at 96 Tremont Street, Pres. Angell in the chair.

The record of the last annual meeting was read by the Secretary and was approved.

The report of the Finance Committee was read by J. Murray Forbes, Esq., and the report of the Secretary by himself.

It was voted, that both be published under the direction of the Secretary.

A report was made on the election of officers, and in accordance therewith, the following persons were elected Directors for 1879-80:—

George T. Angell, Russell Sturgis, Jr., D. D. Slade, George Noyes, Mrs. William Appleton, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Miss Anne Wigglesworth, Mrs. C. D. Homans, Miss Florence Lyman, Henry S. Russell, C. L. Heywood, Henry P. Kidder, Samuel E. Sawyer, G. J. F. Bryant, William Howell Reed, W. H. Baldwin, Abraham Firth, Daniel Needham, Mrs. Samuel C. Cobb, Mrs. John Lowell, Mrs. Joseph Isagi, Mrs. George L. Chaney, Mrs. J. L. Roberts, Mrs. Emily F. Newhall, J. Murray Forbes, Henry B. Hill, J. Boyle O'Reilly, Nathan Appleton.

The reports of the Finance Committee and the Secretary may be found in another part of this paper.

On motion of A. Firth, it was unanimously

Voted, That our thanks are due, and are hereby respectfully and cordially tendered to Oliver W. Peabody, Esq., for his faithful and generous services as Treasurer of the Society: a service which the Directors hope the Society may long retain; but in regard to which, in the past, they would not withhold this hearty expression.

A Special Meeting of the Directors of the M. S. P. C. A. was held at 96 Tremont Street, on Saturday, March 29, 1879, in answer to the call of the President, to elect officers for 1879-80, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the Society.

Present: Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Isagi, Mrs. Cobb, Miss Wigglesworth, and Miss Lyman, and Messrs. Angell, Geo. Noyes, Sawyer, Needham, Hill, N. Appleton, and Firth.

The meeting was called to order by the President. The following officers were then elected for 1879-80: George T. Angell, President; O. W. Peabody, Treasurer; Auditors, Messrs. Sawyer and Forbes; Finance Committee: J. Murray Forbes, Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Homans, Miss Wigglesworth, Geo. Noyes.

To fill vacancies in the Board of Directors, Mrs. R. T. Paine, Jr., and Mr. John B. Taft were unanimously elected. And to fill vacancies in the list of Vice-Presidents, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—

Rev. Samuel May, Leicester.
Benj. P. Ware, Marblehead.
Hon. Jonathan White, Brockton.
A. E. Scott, Esq., Lexington.
Alderman Lucius Slade, Boston.
Roger Wolcott, Boston.

A Committee of six was appointed to express to the several gentlemen who addressed the Eleventh Anniversary Meeting of the Society, on the 25th of March, the profound thanks of the Directors for their several noble pleas in behalf of our cause.

The Committee are Mr. Angell, Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Johnson, and Messrs. Sawyer, Geo. Noyes, and Firth.

Thanks were also voted to the Directors of the Tremont Temple, for their liberal treatment and good-will.

A Committee on obtaining subscriptions to the Society for 1879-80 was appointed, consisting of Mrs. W. Appleton, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Angell, Mr. Sawyer, and Mr. N. Appleton.

A question was raised whether any change shall be made in the custom of the Society in killing animals for all who desire, without charge? It was referred to the Committee on Subscriptions for their consideration and report.

On motion of Mrs. Isagi, it was unanimously

Voted, That the thanks of the Directors are hereby given to Mrs. William Appleton for her most generous and welcome gifts of music and flowers for the Society's Eleventh Anniversary at Tremont Temple, March 25.

Voted, To adjourn to the regular meeting on the third Wednesday in April.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Massachusetts Society

was not allowed to pass unobserved. It has not been the custom of the Society to hold public

meetings from year to year, because they have not seemed necessary; but this year the Directors decided to meet once more in public, and to hear the testimonies of men whose words are always heard with pleasure in this community. The gentlemen selected to speak cordially accepted, and the account published elsewhere will show how nobly each acquitted himself. It was indeed a memorable meeting, and will give new heart and hope, far and near, to the friends of our merciful cause. Independent, however, of the object of the meeting, it was a rare intellectual joy to see each speaker, in his own individual manner, touch the sympathies and sway the judgments of his hearers.

A friend wisely thought that music ought to lend its charms to the occasion, and generously proposed to bear all it would cost. This offer led to the engagement of the fine Schubert Quartette, of four male voices. Magnificent bouquets adorned the platform, also the gifts of friends, so that nothing was wanting for such an occasion. Cause, speakers, temple, music, flowers, and a great audience in sympathy, and worthy of each other, were all there.

Finance Committee.

The report of the Finance Committee is commended to our readers in Massachusetts. If they like the sound business principles it recognizes as applicable to our work; and if they approve its wise forethought in asking for such support of the Society, as will make it an agency for humane education, and for the protection of all abused animals through a long future, their prompt responses will, we trust, make it manifest. Support it fully, by contributions or subscriptions in any form, without compelling the use of bequests, and the Society's work will be enlarged, while its permanent resources will be also increased. If we make a beginning on this basis this year, we may trust our successors to keep on in the same excellent way.

Change of Time for our Anniversary Meeting.

After the March paper had gone to press, our Directors saw good reason to change the time from Thursday, March 27, to Tuesday, March 25. As the notices of the meeting for Tuesday were widely advertised here in all our daily papers, we hoped nobody interested would fail to learn of the change; but we know now that one good friend from Chicago did not. He arrived here too late, in consequence, to our great regret.

The Woman's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society P. C. A., of Philadelphia,

has published a useful tract of four pages, containing "a few concise rules for the management of Dogs." Inquiries often come for information as to remedies for common diseases of the dog, and also as to the most suitable food for him. This little tract partially answers such questions. The Women's Branch has done well to publish it. We have a supply of this little tract, and are ready to answer calls for it.

Grey Friars Bobby.

It is pleasant to see the well-known face of this famous dog, in the "Every Evening," a daily paper published at Wilmington, Delaware. Our friend Bringhurst does well to bring to the notice of his townsmen in this way, a knowledge of this case of undying devotion to a dead master. The simple story is better than a volume of arguments.

Newark, N. J.

A friend writes that the circulation there of Dr. Slade's tract upon "Killing animals humanely" seemed for a long time without result; but its counsel is now followed by one of the heaviest poultry dealers near the New York market." Mr. Charles Freeman, of Newark, is the dealer referred to. His method involves rapid and merciful killing by decapitation. We are glad to note this fact.

The United States Cattle Transportation Law.

The action of the United States Board of Trade on this subject we give below, with very great pleasure. Wherever business men meet for general public discussions, this is a topic well worthy of their consideration and action.

At a Meeting or Convention of the Board, held in New York, on March 12th and 13th, 1879, it was proposed by Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, and unanimously resolved,

That whereas, The business of raising, transporting, and slaughtering animals for food is destined to assume vast proportions in the United States, and many abuses now exist, especially in the transportation of live-stock by rail; abuses which not only cause needless suffering to the animals, but also render them unhealthy and unfit to be killed and eaten; and whereas, a bill was presented at the last Congress, at Washington, which offered many improvements on the present method of railroad transportation; a bill which passed the Senate unanimously, but on which no action was taken by the House of Representatives; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the United States Board of Trade respectfully recommends the consideration of said bill to the Congress of the United States, at the coming extra session, and expresses the hope that it will be passed, and become a law of the land.

A Word To Agents.

Please sign your names to all complaints for cruelty, as agents of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This omission has occurred many times, and always from thoughtlessness. The purpose of the law is to give the Society fines when it prosecutes for cruelty by its agents, but when it does not appear that the prosecutor acted as an agent, the Society has no legal right to such fines, and does not get them. Will our good friends remember?

In the "Agitator," a newspaper of Wallingborough, Pa., of January 28, is a paper on cruelty to animals, by Mr. D. G. Edwards, which he had read before the Farmers' and Mechanics' Club of that town. It was of the most useful and practical character. A short extract will show its merciful tone:

"Beating cows with the milking-stool, fettering animals with slip-nooses, marking sheep by cutting the ear—all these things are cruel. Swine will always find a clean bed if not shut up in a muddy pen. It is cruel to put a frosty bit in a horse's mouth, the effect being the same as from a hot one. The great cruelties practised in the transportation of animals had finally aroused the nation to enact laws to prevent them. He was glad to learn that Mr. Elliott, at Annot, and Mr. Farrer, at Antrim, both enforced strict rules for the protection of their animals. The speaker denounced horse-racing as cruelty, and condemned those trappers who leave their traps unvisited for several days, leaving the animals caught in them to die by inches. He called on all his hearers to do what they could to prevent these ungodly acts, and closed amidst the applause of his audience."

[Continued from page 83.]

are the words of a man who revolutionized our poetry. They are the gospel of this society. We must rally every instinct and energy to fight against this torture and cruelty to animals. Men's moral natures are one-sided, he said, and he sketched Izaak Walton as finding pleasure in angling, which even Byron, two hundred years later, called "that solitary vice." Izaak Walton said: "Put a frog on the hook as if you loved him." Why? Because it prolongs his life and renders him an object of interest to the hungry fish, and what is this business of angling but refined cruelty to animals. When the Rev. Dr. Chauncy was told how a certain man had cruelly beaten his helpless wife, and was asked if there ought not to be a hell for such brutes, he forgot his theology so far, in his righteous indignation, as to exclaim, "There will be a little bit of a hell for him." (applause) and the same expression well applies to all who maltreat dumb animals. The grandest preaching we have ever had in Boston, came from Rarey, when he taught us the moral philosophy of love with reference to the horse. Rarey said the horse was gentle, and the horse answered to it. Xenophon said: "Never approach a horse when you are angry. He feels it, and knows the symptoms." Twenty-two hundred years after, Xenophon's son, Rarey, rose up in Boston and taught the intellectual method of treating horses and other animals. Mr. Phillips spoke indignantly of the fashion of Beacon Street, which finds sport in pigeon-shooting, and complimented President Angell for meeting at the State House, face to face, the advocates of this barbarity. He spoke, at some length, upon our treatment of the Indians in illustration of our indifference to the rights of others. The second and third steps are the elevation of woman and the alleviation of the condition of the mute creation. The last is the crowning movement of civilization. (Great applause.)

The Quartette then sang the "Wanderer's Night Song," by Lenz.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke was the last speaker. Although expressing his satisfaction at being present, yet he regarded the meeting as a very solemn one. He seemed, he said, to hear from all parts of creation that voice which the Apostle Paul heard when he said that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth. The Buddhist religion teaches that animals have souls, and as a consequence wherever that religion obtains there are hospitals for sick animals. The tender words of Jesus have never accomplished this beneficent result in Christian lands. Dr. Clarke very much doubted a recent statement of St. George Mivart, that animals have neither reason, religion nor conscience. Certainly animals show reason in the adaptation of means to ends, and were conscientious as well. He gave several facts which had come under his own observation illustrating this, both in the dog and the horse, and quoted from Tennant a striking story of an elephant's intelligence and reasoning. He believed, also, that animals have a sense of the supernatural, and recalled an instance where a horse-car came down a hill without any horses, and his horse was frightened at it, although when horses were attached he took no notice of passing cars. He thought animals had souls on the way up toward humanity, and he saw nothing unchristian in this. He quoted: "No greater love hath man for his friend than he that gives his life for his friend;" and the dog does this. He urged that the protection of the law be extended more fully to animals, and that all people be taught that they have rights which men are bound to respect. (Applause.)

A song by Mendelssohn, "Cheerful Wanderers," followed, after which all the audience stood up, and led by the Organ, sung the doxology,

"From all that dwell below the skies,"

when at about ten o'clock the audience slowly

separated, feeling that the meeting had been one of rare usefulness and interest.

The magnificent bouquets of flowers upon the platform, the gifts of friends, left nothing wanting for the gratification of the eye.

Report of the Finance Committee of the M. S. P. C. A. to March 1, 1879, made to Annual Meeting, held March 25, 1879.

The Finance Committee present first the report of O. W. Peabody, Esq., Treasurer, including also the receipts and payments at the Secretary's office.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, in account and interest, at 3 per cent., to March 1, 1879, with O. W. PEABODY, Treasurer.

1878.			
April, 3.	To Cash A. Firth, Secretary,	\$500 00	
May 2.	" " " "	600 00	
June 7.	Order, J. Murray Forbes, paid Mr. Dyer,	600 00	
July 1.	A. Firth, Secretary,	700 00	
Aug. 1.	F. S. Dyer, for "	500 00	
Sept. 5.	A. Firth, " "	300 00	
Oct. 2.	" " " "	600 00	
Nov. 4.	" " " "	700 00	
Dec. 2.	F. S. Dyer, for "	700 00	
1879.			
Jan. 2.	" " " "	500 00	
Jan. 9.	A. Firth, " "	3,200 00	
Feb. 3.	" " " "	600 00	
March 1.	Balance, " " " "	2,541 83	
			\$12,041 83

1878.			
March 15.	By Balance,	\$3,907 20	
April 30.	C. P. Curtis, attorney for a Bostonian,	1,000 00	
Nov. 7.	H. R. Hinckley, Ex'r estate Dr. W. W. Morland, 35 per cent. of bequest,	1,050 00	
Nov. 27.	Donation, Miss Anne Wigglesworth,	5,000 00	
1879.			
Jan. 15.	Donation, Mrs. Mary A. Keith,	1,000 00	
	Balance int. acct., \$169 26 Less at 3 per cent., 84 63	84 63	
			\$12,041 83

1879.			
March 1.	By balance,	\$2,541 83	

Treasurer's account also includes Secretary's report of Payments and Receipts as follows:—

Printing, binding, and folding paper,	\$782 58
Paper, \$330.41; books and stationery, \$103.11,	433 52
Postage, wrappers, and box-rent at P. O.,	465 83
Services of veterinary surgeon,	17 00
Incidental office expenses,	37 97
Fuel and light, \$7.03; publications, \$497.88,	504 91
Expressage and telegrams,	19 60
Feeding, killing, and removing animals, and chloroform,	94 06
Extra services and expenses of country agents,	323 00
Travelling expenses of office agents outside of Boston,	284 59
Office-rent,	893 04
Salaries of Secretary, agents, clerk, &c.,	7,200 00
Repairs on Society's wagon,	24 25
Illustrations, \$119.42; and music, \$21, for "O. D. A." during the year,	140 42
Subscriptions to papers,	30 00
Commissions on subscriptions to "O. D. A.,"	4 20
	\$11,054 97

Gift of Miss Anne Wigglesworth,	\$5,000 00
Bequest of Mrs. Mary A. Keith,	1,000 00
" " Dr. W. W. Morland,	1,050 00
	7,050 00
Trustees of permanent fund for investment in said fund,	3,000 00
Premium pd. on said investments,	\$210 60
Interest on coupons not yet due,	65 92
	275 92
Balance of cash on hand, March 1, 1879,	263 86
	\$21,744 75

Receipts.	
Balance of cash on hand, March 16, 1878,	\$256 90
Cash received from members and donors, including \$358.87 from a lady, a former benefactor, and \$40 from Miss Elizabeth Jackson,	\$2,120 77
Subscriptions to "Our Dumb Animals,"	835 66
Fines and witness fees,	1,037 99
Publications,	49 86
Interest on investments of permanent fund,	563 57
	4,637 85

Gifts and Bequests.	
Miss Anne Wigglesworth,	\$5,000 00
Estate of Dr. W. W. Morland, in part,	1,050 00
Mrs. Mary A. Keith,	1,000 00
	7,050 00

[Continued on page 87.]

Children's Department.

The Shining Little House.

BY H. H.

It hung in the sun, the little house,
It hung in the sun and shone;
And through the walls I could hear his voice
Who had it all for his own.

The walls were of wire, as bright as gold,
Wrought in a pretty design;
The spaces between for windows served,
And the floor was clean and fine.

There was plenty, too, to eat and drink,
In this little house that shone;
A lucky thing, to be sure, you'd say,
A house like this for one's own.

But the door was shut, and locked all tight,
The key was on the outside,
The one who was in could not get out
No matter how much he tried.

'Twas only a prison, after all,
This bright little house that shone;
Ah, we would not like a house like that,
No matter if 't were our own.

And yet through the walls I heard the voice,
Of the one who lived inside;
To warble a sweeter song each day,
It did seem as if he tried.

To open the door, he never sought,
Nor fluttered in idle strife;
He ate and he drank, and slept and sang,
And he made the best of his life.

And I, to myself said every day,
As his cheery song I heard,
There's a lesson for us in every note
Of that little prisoned bird.

We all of us live a life like his,
We are walled in on every side;
We all long to do a hundred things,
Which we could not if we tried.

We can spend our strength all foolishly
In a discontented strife;
Or we can be wise, and laugh and sing,
And make the best of our life.

— St. Nicholas for February.

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

Malty and Poll.

BY COBA WILBURN.

Poll was a native of Venezuela, brought to the city of Philadelphia by a kind sea-captain, who purchased him for me. Malty was a large, handsome Maltese cat, whose coat shone with silver reflections; his wide-open topaz eyes beamed with intelligence, and in his manner he was staid and dignified when but a year old. He was sent to me from Lynn, Mass., and both were given to a very dear friend; the cat as a Christmas present, the parrot as a summer offering from the tropics. Polly was very tame and quite young, a beautiful green bird, with yellow spots that designated his ears, and a space of the same rich color above his crooked beak; with crimson and dark-blue feathers in his tail. I carried him from the captain's house to that of my friend, and he felt at home at once. But with the caprice of his kind, Poll took a strong and totally unreasonable dislike to my friend's husband, who was one of the kindest of men, never giving a harsh word to man, woman, child, or dumb animal. Mr. A. had a cage made expressly for the new-comer, that was roomy, convenient and elegant in structure; and all the thanks he received was to be greeted with a succession of piercing shrieks, and every demonstration of violent anger whenever he came near; and this was kept up to the end.

Then, too, Poll enjoyed a malicious pleasure in

chasing the youngest child, a sweet and lovable little girl between three and four years old. As Poll was often allowed the liberty of walking about the house, he would make for the little girl's ankles at every opportunity, till she was compelled to step on a chair or mount the table to escape Poll's vicious nips. To his mistress he was all affection and obedience, and was kindly disposed to all the rest of the household. He took a great liking to me, though he saw but little of me after a few weeks that I spent with the family after his arrival. He had lived with his owners about a year, seeing me only occasionally during that time, when I left the city, and did not return for a year; but when Polly saw me again he manifested his delighted recognition by flapping his wings, talking volubly, and putting his head up to the bars of his cage for me to scratch him.

At that time the family owned a large white poodle, advanced in years and very fat. Prince used to enjoy sleeping in the sunshine on the veranda. There Poll found him one day, and managed cautiously to get upon his back. The old dog rose, offended and growling; but the feathered mischief held on firmly; and while heartily enjoying the annoyance of his unwilling steed, kept himself knowingly out of reach of the dog's teeth. Poor Prince walked up and down the veranda, vainly trying to shake the intruder off; every time the dog turned his head to snarl, calculating Poll leaned forward and gave him a vigorous nip.

After he had tormented the dog to his heart's content, he gave him one parting nip, fiercer than all the rest, and flew down to the floor, flapping his wings, and laughing in triumphant glee!

His imitation of the youngest child's crying often deceived the mother, and sent her in haste to the rescue, when it was only Poll showing off his powers of mimicry and his unconquerable love of mischief.

There was fear in the hearts of Poll's owners that the large and strong cat would make a meal of him. I assured them that there was no danger of such an occurrence. And one day there was a scene never to be forgotten.

Poll had been taking a stroll around the veranda and sitting room, and had returned to his cage which stood on a table in the centre of the room. Puss had made a few springs at the strange green chicken a few times before, but thought then was his best chance. So he introduced his head and part of his body in at the open door of the cage; Poll retreating to the further end, rumpling up his feathers, and, as I truly believe, *pretending* to be frightened. Malty played his usual cat-game; and Mrs. A. — and I looked on, she in great trepidation, I with much amusement. Presently, there was a forward motion on the part of Poll, and the cat's tail, which had insinuated itself between the bars of the cage, was caught midway by the sharp, cruel beak. That tail was magnified to its utmost reach, and that cat's cries for deliverance could be heard in the houses opposite! The tables were turned, the parrot had caught the cat. My friend and I begged, and coaxed, and severely threatened Poll, but all in vain: let go he would not. Knowing something of the habits and manners of parrots, I took the handle of a knife, and rapped Malty's captor on the *nostrils* — the fleshy part above the beak, that is sensitive to the touch. I had to rap pretty hard before that revengeful bird released that demoralized cat. He let go finally, with a shriek; and Malty gave one desperate leap to the door, and some flying leaps down stairs. And ever after he eyed his enemy askance, with a dread that prompted him never to remain in the same room with that terrible beak!

Poll did not often interrupt conversation; but as soon as any one essayed to read aloud he was determined to be heard, and he would go over all he knew in the loudest key. The only way to silence him, was to put him, house and all, in the dark of the cellar-way.

He was very good in gnawing the woodwork, or the furniture, as is the fashion of his species.

His life was a happy one. I believe he lived over twenty years in the same kind family, and then died a natural death. He was short-lived, after all; for I have been told they reach the age of eighty or more years. Poll showed many human traits of character. He had his preferences, and loved a practical joke. He never forgot a friend; and having once punished his assailant, Puss, he generously ignored his existence ever afterward. I have one of his beautiful feathers in remembrance of his cunning ways, and of the years gone by, the dear friends scattered — some of them far distant now, the rest safe in the heaven that is so near.

The Little Brown Wren.

[Copied for Our Dumb Animals by a Friend.]

A little brown wren, with a pretty white breast,
Peeped from the door of her little round nest,
And said to her husband, "The wind's from the west."
"So I perceive," was the ready reply,
"And there isn't a cloud to be seen in the sky;
I think you'd better go out by and by,
And I'll keep your eggs warm till you come back again."
"O, thank you, my dear," said the little brown wren,
With a chirp of delight, "you're the kindest of men."
Of course I adore the dear little things,
Still, sitting on eggs so steadily, brings
A kind of a stiffness to one's legs and wings.
I would like to stretch them, since you're so kind,
I'm only distressed, dear, to leave you behind."
"O, that is no matter," said he, "never mind."
So the good little mother flew off to the west,
And the father sat down in her place in the nest,
Delighted to give the wee wifey a rest.
It was rather slow work and he soon fell asleep,
But he woke with a jump, for he heard a faint cheep,
And something beneath him beginning to creep.
Now here was a crisis, "As sure as the sun,"
The father-bird cries, "Tis the hatching begun,
And mother is gadding,—now what's to be done?"
He fluttered about in his fidgety fear,
He hopped up and down, and he twittered, "O, dear!
What wouldn't I give if that woman was here."
His sense of relief can only be guessed,
For out of bird language it can't be expressed,
When he saw her, at last, flying back to the nest.
And she, when she saw such a wonderful sight,
Three little baby wrens hatching all right,
She couldn't contain her pride and delight.
She hopped and she chirped, and she cuddled them well;
And each little fledgling that peeped from the shell,
He loved it, how dearly, I never can tell.
All this you must know happened early in May.
I chanced to peep into the wrens' nest to-day,
And lo! it was empty, the birds flown away.

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

Pussy and Rat.

Madam Pussy is taking her afternoon nap,
And sleepily hearing a delicate tap,
She dreams that her kitty is taking the cheese,
She saved up its gay little heart just to please.
But she is mistaken, a wary old rat,
On spying the morsel, says, I'd like just that;
So out of his hole, he quietly stole,
And will carry away the little one's dole.

AN officer in the Bengal army had a very fine and favorite elephant which was supplied daily in his presence with a certain allowance of food, but being compelled to absent himself on a journey, the keeper of the beast diminished the ration of food, and the animal became daily thinner and weaker. When its master returned the elephant exhibited the greatest signs of pleasure. The feeding time came, and the keeper laid before it the former full allowance of food, which it divided into two parts, consuming one immediately and leaving the other untouched. The officer, knowing the sagacity of his favorite, saw immediately the fraud that had been practised, and made the man confess his crime.—*Advertiser.*

[Continued from page 85.]

O. W. Peabody, Treasurer (including \$300
in March not entered in Treas. act. above, \$9,800 00
Ex. O. E., \$21,744 75

O. W. PEABODY, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

SAML. E. SAWYER,
J. MURRAY FORBES,
Auditors.

Report of the Finance Committee of the M. S. P. C. A. to March 1, 1879.

For the fifty weeks just ended, which are taken for the fiscal year (as explained in the Secretary's report), the total expenditure has been \$11,054.97, against \$12,018.63 in 1877, or \$963.66 less in 1878.

During the same periods, the receipts have been as follows:—

	One year. 1877.	Fifty weeks. 1878.
Members and donors, . . .	\$2,397 30	\$2,120 77
Our Dumb Animals, . . .	1,048 66	835 66
Fines and witness fees, . . .	1,687 32	1,037 99
Publications, . . .	76 76	49 86
Interest, . . .	587 60	593 57
	\$5,797 14	\$4,637 85

It will be observed that the total receipts have fallen short \$1,159.29, or a trifle more than the amount saved in expenses.

In explanation, we may say that the decrease in expenses has been accomplished by various small savings, while the diminution of our income has been caused by a falling off in receipts from members and donors, from smaller subscriptions to "Our Dumb Animals," and notably from a great decrease in fines and witness fees.

The friends of "Our Dumb Animals" must now, it is plain enough, show by their larger subscription list a greater interest in its continuance if they intend it shall hold its own.

The larger number of cases remedied without prosecution explains, in part, the falling off in fines.

The income from fines is necessarily an uncertain one, because the fines for like offences are widely different in different courts and the character of crimes from year to year varies so much.

The above figures show that our expenses exceeded our ordinary receipts by the sum of \$6,417.12, while for 1877 this difference was \$6,221.49.

The deficiency of 1878-9 has been met as in former years, from large gifts and bequests. Last year the Society received:

From a Bostonian abroad, by C. P. Curtis, Atty.	\$1,000 00
From estate of Dr. Morland, a bequest, in part,	1,050 00
Miss Anne Wigglesworth, one of our Directors,	5,000 00
From Mrs. Mary A. Keith, by her children,	1,000 00
From a Lady, who has before remembered the Society generously,	358 87
From friends, in memoriam of Miss Elizabeth Jackson,	40 00
	\$8,448 87

Except the bequest from Dr. Morland, not a dollar of the above was known to be coming at the beginning of the year.

The Directors have given expression to their appreciation of these gifts, and this report must recognize that it is by them the receipts of the Society were kept in excess of expenses.

In addition to the above, the Society has been left two thousand dollars by the wills of Mrs. Rebecca S. Perry, of Grantville, and Mr. James P. Thorndike of Boston, each of whom left one thousand.

THE PERMANENT FUND.

On the 15th of March, 1877, the Permanent Fund of the Society was \$10,500, and a Special Fund, of \$1,000; total in the two funds, \$11,500.

It has been increased during the year by \$3,000, reckoning the investment at par value in each instance (although the market price is much higher).

The total amount of Permanent Fund,	\$14,500 00
Add cash on hand March 1, 1879:	
Treas., . . .	\$2,541 83
Sec'y, . . .	363 86
	2,905 69
Total,	\$17,405 69
Last year the amount was \$15,664.10.	

To the above may be added:

Balance due from Dr. Morland's Estate,	1,650 00
To come from G. Chilson's Estate,	5,000 00
" " Mrs. Perry's Estate,	1,000 00
" " Mr. Thorndike's Estate,	1,000 00

\$26,055 69

Against \$23,364.10, last year; an increase since then of . . . \$2,691 59

It has further become known to us during the year, that Mr. Christopher W. Bellows of Pepperell, who died July 8, 1877, made the Society his residuary legatee. There are five persons who have a life interest in the estate; but sometime the Society will receive a generous sum, through this thoughtful remembrance of Mr. Bellows.

Such high approvals of the Society which have come to our knowledge during the last year, show the estimation in which it is held, and we think that it may well have a public meeting on its eleventh anniversary.

As a Massachusetts Society we should be glad to reach in some more effective way its larger towns and cities, but it is not possible for us to support paid officers there, and if it were, it would not be equitable. Each is abundantly able to keep in active service, within its own limit, one or more men for a part, if not the whole, of the time.

In conclusion, the Finance Committee beg to state that regular meetings continue to be held to examine the monthly accounts, including even the smallest items of expenditure, in which it is often possible to make a considerable aggregate saving. The affairs of the Society are in a favorable condition, inasmuch as it has been so liberally aided by generous donations and bequests, but, at the same time, the importance of having a large Permanent or Reserve Fund is one to which the Committee desires to draw especial attention. They are very anxious to see this fund largely increased during the next few years, and they hope that many good friends of the Society will be encouraged to that end by the present reports in relation to its humane work; to the careful custody that is given to such funds by the regularly appointed Trustees, and to the supervision of this Committee in all matters of expenditure.

While the total expenses for the past year show a steady, marked reduction on former years, we are not aware that the good work of the Society has been materially interfered with in any shape, although there are still open many fields of extended usefulness so soon as our resources shall permit of an increased outlay.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. MURRAY FORBES, Chairman,
ELIZA L. HOMANS,
EMILY W. APPLETON,
ANNE WIGGLESWORTH,
GEO. NOYES,

Finance Committee

Boston, March 25, 1879.

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The yearly reports have heretofore ended on the 15th of March of each year; but as this left too little time for closing accounts before the last meeting of the Directors for the year, the Finance Committee approved of having it end on the 15th, and that the change be made this year. This necessarily makes the eleventh year one of fifty, instead of fifty-two weeks; that is, from March 15, 1878, to March 1, 1879.

As a Society for the enforcement of the law against cruelty to animals, our records show the following

Cases

in the fifty weeks, which have been attended to by our Agents.

	By three Office Agents.	By Country Agents.	Total.
For beating, . . .	123	140	263
Overworking and overloading, . . .	90	160	250
Overdriving, . . .	66	184	250
Driving when lame and galled, . . .	418	403	821
Driving when diseased, . . .	87	119	206
Depriving of proper food and shelter, . . .	147	257	404
Abandoning, . . .	11	53	64
Torturing, . . .	49	72	121
Cruelty in transportation, . . .	50	-	50
Defective streets, . . .	10	-	10
General cruelty, . . .	427	401	828
	1,478	1,789	3,267

Of the foregoing, there were prosecuted, . . .	180
Of which there were convicted, . . .	154
Acquitted, . . .	21
Discharged, by request of Agents, . . .	2
Pending trial, . . .	3
Remedied without prosecution, . . .	2,191
Not substantiated, . . .	411
Not found, . . .	62
Warnings issued, . . .	423
	3,267
Animals killed, . . .	470
Taken from work, . . .	850

The total number of cases investigated by agents of the Society from April, 1868, to March 1, 1879, was 21,656; remedied without prosecution, 13,436; persons convicted, 1,718; warnings issued, 2,945; animals killed, 1,936; and taken from work, 2,445.

PRIZES.

The Secretary regrets to say that the prizes offered in 1877, were not won by anybody, in the judgment of the referees. That of five hundred dollars (\$500), for the lessening of suffering to animals in transportation, was competed for. Service, with that end in view, had been rendered by several persons; but results had not been obtained in accordance with the offer.

The prize of one hundred dollars (\$100), for the formation of Legions of Honor in our public schools, had not a competitor. The labor such organizations would have required of teachers, was a serious hindrance; and it was also doubted by many whether it was expedient, at that time, to add to the burdens of scholars, already often overtaxed.

LEGISLATIVE.

The attempt of our Society to et a law which would permit disabled animals to be killed, failed; the Committee of Agriculture, on the part of the House, reporting inexpedient to legislate. New York and Maine have each such a law, and our experience has shown it to be necessary in Massachusetts. Another year must, however, now pass without one.

There has been much opposition to a bill to suppress pigeon-shooting in Massachusetts, which was introduced into the House by Mr. Scott, of Lexington. It passed the House by a large majority, and has had in the Senate a vote of two in its favor to one against it. It has passed to be engrossed in the latter body, and all the indications are in favor of its becoming a law. Of course, our Society gave it its hearty support. If it shall pass, one cruelty less under the law will exist here, and there will be one landmark more of the spreading sympathy in behalf of the rights of the lower creation.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Outside of our own field, the chief incidents in our cause have been another meeting of the International Congress during the year past, at Paris. Our Society was represented by Nathan Appleton, Esq., of this city, in a most satisfactory manner. He communicated to "Our Dumb Animals" a good account of the doings of the congress. Although other American societies elected delegates, no other was represented at the meetings of the congress.

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

The International Association of our American and Canadian Societies, had a second annual meeting at Baltimore, in November, and changed its name to that of the "American Humane Association." An excellent and much needed work awaits this Association. It has, however, I regret to say, found little pecuniary support outside of Massachusetts, and until other States are ready to do more than they have, its accomplished results must be far short of what its friends desire. At one time it was hoped that a new cattle bill would have passed the last Congress; but the pressure of other public interests, and, it must be confessed, the few members of Congress who had a hearty interest in its success, prevented its passage. The pleuro-pneumonia alarm seemed an ally powerful enough at one time to secure the law; and it helped its passage through the Senate. The Association holds itself ready to do what it can for, a better law, when a favorable time for action shall come. The extra session of Congress does not promise to be such a time.

The Association proposes to maintain in the field a competent man to look after cattle-transportation, collect evidence for use hereafter, meet railway managers, and enforce the laws, State and National, when it shall seem necessary and practicable.

THE FOREIGN CATTLE-TRADE.

The condition of the animals sent from this port by steamers to England, has had time and thought, since it began. Agents have been at East Boston to see and to interfere in behalf of the animals while there, and improvements have been made in bringing them over certain New England railroads. This foreign trade has unquestionably led to great suffering among animals while on shipboard. That suffering is unavoidable, is a reason for, and not against, the use of every means which experience sanctions, to lessen it. All the Societies at the places of shipment on this side, and the Royal Society on the other side, will find much to do in order to keep themselves fully informed; in order to act wisely, and, if practicable, in unison. We believe that the obstacles to sending all meats dressed will yet be satisfactorily removed; but, until then, the comfort of the living animals on shipboard will require the best efforts of all interested in their behalf.

Immediately after the meeting of the American Humane Association, at Baltimore, Mr. Angell held a series of meetings, on his own account, in that city, in Richmond, and in Washington, in behalf of our cause. Those held at Baltimore and Washington were most successful, and opened Maryland to our literature. A nucleus of a new ladies' society exists now at Baltimore, and is one of the results of that visit. Mr. Angell also spoke before the legislature of Vermont. Such missionary work needs no commendation.

DEATHS.

Miss Louisa W. King, of Georgia, died during the year; universally honored and lamented, for her devoted advocacy of this cause. From our own list of Vice-Presidents, death has stricken the names of Hon Geo. T. Bigelow, R. M. Mason, James P. Thorndike, of Boston, Charles Kimball, of Lowell, and Mrs. Ellen H. Flint, of Leicester. Mrs. Flint was widely known by her brave service. The Society was remembered by Mr. Thorndike in his will.

PUBLICATIONS OF M. S. P. C. A.

The Society has published new editions of its tracts on "Cattle Transportation," "Five Questions," "Selections from Poems," to meet the steady demand for them, and three new tracts.

One of the new tracts is called "Forms of Complaints," of 31 pages. The Society is indebted to Charles A. Barnard, Esq., of this city, and J. P. Bishop, Esq., of Cambridge, for making this tract invaluable for our work in the courts of this State.

Another is "A Service of Mercy," of 10 pages, for use in Sunday schools. The demand has largely exceeded expectation; seven thousand copies have

been distributed. It has gone widely over the country, in answer to demands, and it was also published in "Our Dumb Animals." This tract indicates to superintendents of Sunday schools how to bring the claims of mercy before their children, in harmony with their present methods and their Christian faith.

The third tract is on the "Care of Horses," of 8 pages. It is based upon the London book on the same subject, and upon the "Golden Rules" for Horses, issued by the Woman's Branch, of Philadelphia. It is a tract to put into the hands of all who have to do with horses. It is simple, practical, wise and humane. Much suffering is from want of this kind of knowledge. We invite friends to help in its wide distribution.

The Secretary hopes that the next tract of the Society will be upon the more common diseases of domestic animals, and the best way of treating each. Frequent inquiries for such information have come, and we ought to be able to meet them, in order to save unnecessary suffering to the animals, and unreasonable alarm to man. This is particularly desirable and necessary in regard to the dog, on account of the dread of hydrophobia, and the frequent fears of its existence, which a little more knowledge would remove. A competent gentleman is considering the subject of such a tract, and we trust will prepare one.

IN CONCLUSION.

The expense of the excellent pictures in "Our Dumb Animals" during the year, was met by Mrs. William Appleton.

Our paper has given several original sermons during the year. The testimonies of the pulpit we hope to see multiplied. How any clergyman can be indifferent, when the founder of our faith declared that not a sparrow is "forgotten before God," is a problem we cannot solve. Nor need we.

The friends of justice and mercy to the lower creation, know that humane education in its widest and truest sense, is impossible, if this factor be omitted, and that they who plead for justice and mercy to the lowliest, are pleading for all. This grand truth is slowly making its way to general recognition. In its light, all works of mercy are seen to have a like sanctity wherever in the scale of being their immediate objects may be.

A. FIRTH, Secretary.

A Detective.

"Allen Pinkerton," the dog detective of the St. Joseph (Mo.) police force, is dead. He was a little black animal, with white hair around his neck, and a bushy tail that curled over his back. He voluntarily joined the police force about eight years ago, and followed the men about, day and night, following first one member of the force and then another. Many a dark night has he assisted the officers in discovering the whereabouts of tramps who had concealed themselves in empty barrels and boxes, and his terrifying bark has caused hundreds of petty thieves to take to their heels. He prowled about the darkest corners in the alleys, and whenever an intoxicated man was found, a yelp or two was sufficient to bring up the nearest officer to look into the matter. His well-known voice was relied on with as much confidence as the sound of a policeman's whistle, and it was always answered. At roll-call he was prompt as any of the men, and on such occasions he was the pet of the office. He had the most wonderful sagacity, and appeared almost to comprehend the orders of the chief. — *Journal, Boston.*

An Intelligent Horse.

A gentleman in Woburn has a horse possessed of rare intelligence. His owner is accustomed to ride to his place of business, and on arriving at the office allows the horse to go alone to the horse-shed, where he will remain quietly until the hour for going home, when he returns to the office door and waits for his passenger. The other day the horse was hitched to a sleigh, and, after the owner alighted, the horse walked along the driveway,

but found the door of the shed closed. He then attempted to turn around, when the sleigh tipped over. The horse looked behind him, and taking in the situation, set to work to right the sleigh, and after awhile, by turning and backing and manoeuvring, he succeeded in putting the sleigh right side up. Who shall say that this horse is not a reasoning animal? — *Woburn Journal.*

Service of Mercy.

Pleasant reports of its use have come from many places last month. One letter was from a Wisconsin city, and others from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

Cases Investigated by Office Agents in February.

Whole number of complaints received, 123, of which 6 were anonymous; viz., Beating, 12; overworking and overloading, 12; overdriving, 1; driving when lame or galled, 43; failing to provide proper food and shelter, 13; abandoning, 1; torturing, 6; driving when diseased, 3; defective streets, 1; general cruelty, 25.

Remedied without prosecution, 40; warnings issued, 36; not substantiated, 18; not found, 11; under investigation, 1; prosecuted, 11; convicted, 8; pending, 3; pending Feb. 1st, 2; disposed of by conviction, 2.

Animals killed, 20; temporarily taken from work, 34.

Receipts by the Society in February.

FINES.

Justices' Court. — Amesbury, \$5.
District Court. — N. Berkshire, \$10.
Police Courts. — Newton, \$10; Chelsea, \$5; Brookline, \$5; Lawrence (3 cases paid at jail), \$30.
Witness fees, \$5.97. Total, \$70.07.

MEMBERS AND DONORS.

Estate of Miss Elizabeth Jackson, by Miss F. Metcalf, \$40; Miss A. Wigglesworth, \$50; Mrs. Wm. Appleton, \$32.25; Abraham Firth, \$105.50; Mrs. Lydia L. Paine, \$20; Mrs. F. A. Davis, \$10; Mrs. E. L. Bennett, \$10; Miss Eliza B. Leonard, \$15; Two Ladies, \$20; Henry Day, \$5; Mrs. Eliza Winslow, \$5; Friends, \$1.25. Total, \$314.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Philadelphia Soc. P. C. A., \$50; Flushing Soc. P. C. A., \$10; E. Blackburn, \$25; Lee & Shepard, \$5.25; W. L. Dwight, \$2; A. A. Reed, Jr., \$2; J. N. Farrar, \$2; Mrs. J. P. Hale, \$2; A. C. Leonard, \$5; S. & N. Connelate, \$2; Mrs. Furber, \$5; R. Barker, \$2; A. T. Dana, \$3; C. Pierce, \$2.

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

J. A. Codman, D. Dodge, Mrs. Dr. Dyer, L. A. Bailey, E. H. Stroud, Miss Torrey, C. L. Heywood, Geo. Edson, H. K. W. Hall, J. L. Brigham, L. Slack, H. E. Emerson, F. L. Farnum, C. B. Richmond, J. McCarthy, G. H. Monroe, S. Dow, C. M. Smith. Total, \$131.25.

PUBLICATIONS.

Toronto Soc. P. C. A., \$15; E. Blackburn, \$1; E. Bringhurst, 50 cts.; Mrs. J. Quincy, Sr., 25 cts. Total, \$16.75.

OTHER SUMS.

G. T. Angell and A. Firth, \$51; B. T. Dowse, \$15; Union Elastic Frog Co., \$10; Codman & Freeman, \$7.50. Interest on permanent fund, \$250. Total, \$333.50.
Total amount received in February, \$865.57.

Our Dumb Animals.

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Articles for the paper, and subscriptions, may be sent to the Secretary.

RATES OF MEMBERSHIP:

Active Life,	\$100 00	Associate Annual,	\$5 00
Associate Life,	50 00	Children's,	1 00
Active Annual,	10 00	Branch,	1 00

All members receive "Our Dumb Animals" free, and all Publications of the Society.

GEORGE T. ANGELL,	President.
OLIVER W. PEABODY,	Treasurer.
ABRAHAM FIRTH,	Secretary.
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